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Farewell Address
OF
ANDREW JACKSON,
TO THE
People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered: and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country I so anxiously endeavored to serve; and at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy; in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace; and honored and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have, in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me; and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come, when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns; but the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me; and will, at least, see in them, an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favored land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a greater part of this period—the spirit in which they waged war against each other—and our intimate commercial connexion with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the U. States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our constitution yet in its infancy and under the disadvantages which a new and untried Government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and, at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is every thing to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in they improvement, by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race—the original dwellers in our land—are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that illfated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying.—Actuated by the sincere desire to justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying, that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just, and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and I trust, a temporary exception, our relations with every foreign power are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding, and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under its present form of government.—Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved, that in the union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow-citizens by the Father of his country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds;" and he has cautioned us in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties, on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in the invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy, foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address; but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discords between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the *South* against the *North* and the *North* against the *South*, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics; topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotton? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But, while such are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest with themselves. Mutual supicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissensions? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in the fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition.—And if the recollection of common danger, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe: the memory of victories won by their united valor: the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic: if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of seperation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken iuto a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutul aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harrassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases might be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the Government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a Government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people;—and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance unles he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government.—The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear one to another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States.—But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety.—Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from those improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or National.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the taxgatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets.—Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid.—When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up in various quarters, to squander the money and purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by the usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purposes of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong, and have too much at stake to surrender the contest.—The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and divided annually among the States. And if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will, before long, find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistable to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is moreover, a system of injustice, and if persisted in will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the former, the mechanic, and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians who have friends to favor, and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution; and if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced,—and the burdens of the people so far lightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The constitution of the United States,

unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper; and we ought not on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. Honest and even enlightened men, are sometimes mislead by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determinine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence, and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations; thereby rendering property insecure, and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount. In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted, by the prospect of gain, or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it, to extend their issues of paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business. And when these issues have been pushed on, from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given; suddenly curtail their issues; and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks, by this means, save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their impudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here.—These ebbs and flows in the currency, and these indiscreet extensions of credit, naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, seized upon such a multitude of our citizens and threatened to pervade all classes of society, and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of the country. But if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply the number of dependants on bank accommodations and bank favors; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public councils, and destroy at no distant day, the purity of your Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless,—and all of it is easily counterfeited in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. These frauds are most generally perpetrated in the smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business; and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the laboring classes of society, whose situations and pursuits put it out of their power to guard themselves from these impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence.

Is is the duty of every Government so to regulate its currency as to protect this numerous class as far as practicable from the impositions of avarice and fraud. It is more especially the duty of the United States, where the Government is emphatically the Government of the people, and where this respectable portion of our citizens are so proudly distinguished from the laboring classes of all other nations, by their independent spirit, their love of liberty, their intelligence, and their high tone of moral character. Their industry, in peace, is the source of our wealth; and their bravery, in war, has covered us with glory; and the Government of the United States will but ill discharge its duties if it leaves them a prey to such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interests cannot be effectually protected, unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone, of the paper currency,—are sufficient to call for immediate reform;—but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention.

Recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions; and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption or force, are aware of its power, and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce, according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals not greatly disproportioned to each other, they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although in the present state of the currency,—these banks may and do operte injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral tone of society; yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purpose of political influence; and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them, their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space, and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods.

But when the charter for the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress, it perfected the schemes of the paper system, and gave to its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain, from the commencement of the Federal Government down to the present hour. The immense capital, and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it, enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength, it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and it undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce, at its pleasure, at any time, and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks, and permitting an expansion, or compelling a general contraction, of the circulating medium, according to its own will. The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon generally became its obedient instruments, ready, at all times, to execute its mandates; and with the banks necessarily went, also, that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities, who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business; and who are, therefore, obliged, for their own safety, to propitiate the favor of the money power by distinguished zeal and devotion in its service. The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was, to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption, and its numerous dependants, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head; thus organizing this particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward, upon any occasion, its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union; and to bestow prosperity, or bring ruin, upon any city or section of the country, as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the United States waged war with the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your door? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your government might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank, are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence, in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization, which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one moneyed institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States,—although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependent on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependants about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil.—Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But, with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side,—they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the Government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency,—which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges,—you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverence. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over, without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign powers. It is, unquestionably, our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid, by every honorable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of sea-coast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence.—It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that you can, year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object; but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval force sufficiently strengthed, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities.—We shall more certainly preserve peace when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you, my fellow-citizens, these parting councils, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honored me.—Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man, and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freemen to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favors he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human exents, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following nominations have been made to the Senate by the President:—

Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War.
George M. Dallas, Minister to Russia.
Powhatan Ellis, Minister to Mexico.
Abraham Van Buren, to be Secretary to sign land Warrants.
Wm. H. Haywood, of N. C. Charge de Affairs to Belgium.
Wm. W. Chew, of Phila. Secretary of Legation to Russia.
Henry Wheaton, Minister to Prussia.
Heman Lowrie, Marshall of Vermont.
John P. Henry, Navy Agent, at Savannah.
John Anderson, Collector of Portland.

The N. Y. Courier says, there are other minor appointments, and many renewals of Custom Houses, &c.

[By a later date, we learn that most of these nominations have been confirmed.]

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS. It is said that President Jackson, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, and in accordance with the appropriation made by the House, established before the expiration of his term of office, a diplomatic intercourse with the Republic of Texas. Her Ministers, Messrs Hunt and Wheaton, were duly accredited, and the independence of the Republic thereby recognized.—Age.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, March 21, 1837.

GEOLOGY. Dr. Jackson who was employed last summer by this State, to make a geological survey of this State, has been delivering a course of Lectures at Augusta. Some brief outlines of his Lectures have been given in the Kennebec Journal. The survey was necessarily imperfect, from the limited time employed, and the vast extent of our territory. Many sections of the State have not been visited at all, and others but cursorily examined. Yet the result of what has been done is most satisfactory to all who feel an interest in the wealth and prosperity of our State. Our resources are yet undeveloped, and mines of wealth are unnoticed and unknown merely from the want of a scientific examination of our soil and minerals. This county has not been visited by Dr. Jackson, from the want of time, though we believe that it presents an extensive and valuable field for research. Lime Stone has been found and manufactured in this vicinity. Iron ore, it is said of a good degree of purity has been found. This town has for many years been the favorite resort of mineralogists from this and other States. Science and enterprise, are all that is wanting, as we believe, to lay open inexhaustible resources for the employment of industry and wealth.—Our farms and our timber constitute but a small portion of the wealth of this State. Dr Jackson states that we have gradite enough to furnish the whole world with building materials and slate enough to cover the buildings when erected.

GEN JACKSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. The length of this valuable document prevented its insertion in our last paper though received in season. It will be found in this number, and we need not invite the attention of our readers to it, as all will we trust peruse it with avidity and delight. It is worthy of attentive study and careful examination. The truths therein contained should be treasured in the breast of every man who loves his country and her institutions. Each democrat as he reads it will feel proud of the confidence he reposed in the honesty and integrity of the aged patriot, who has so successfully presided over our affairs during the eventful period of the last eight years. It is worthy of being placed beside the farewell address of the Father of his country, and together they will constitute a valuable legacy for coming generations.

LEGISLATURE. The enquiry is often made what is the Legislature about. Perhaps we ought to furnish an answer by publishing more of their proceedings than we have done, but our limits will not enable us to publish all, and we have found it difficult to make selections which we thought would be interesting or useful to our readers. We are rather inclined to think that there will be less of general legislation this year than usual, and this forbearance if persisted in will be more useful and satisfactory to the people, than the constant alterations in the law to which we have heretofore been subjected. It would be no ordinary praise of a Legislature to say they had passed no bad laws.

It will not probably adjourn before the first of April.

We have received a Copy of the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the question of altering the Constitution as to the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature with the accompanying Resolves.

The Resolves propose that the Legislature shall meet hereafter, commencing in 1839, on the first Wednesday of September, and the Report contains the reasons for the proposed amendment. The Committee are of opinion that the Session of the Legislature would thus be shortened some weeks, and that there would be a saving in fuel, lights, &c. The days are nearly as long in the month of March as in September, and November does not afford much more daylight than January. In regard to the length of the days, though something might be gained, it would not be much. The travelling at that season of the year we admit is usualy better than in the winter and spring and perhaps the members might thereby be induced to visit home oftener than at present.—We are also inclined to believe that something would be saved in fuel, lights, &c. This is in favor of the proposed alteration. Some suppose too, that as the days grow shorter and the cold more intense and the weather more uncomfortable, the members would be more anxious to finish business and return home, than in the spring when the weather is daily growing milder. We ought not to presume that the members of the Legislature would at any time or under any circumstances postpone public business to private convenience, or protract the Session longer than is necessary for the transaction of the public business. But if such considerations can be supposed to have an influence on the minds of any and particularly upon members from the interior who are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, the opening of spring would be more likely to make them feel the necessity of being at home, than the commencement of a long and dreary winter. Upon the whole we think that something would be gained by the proposed alteration, but not so much as might be by fixing upon a still earlier period for the commencement of the Session.—We have no doubt, but that the interest of the State would be promoted by fixing the time of meeting as early as June, and that there would be less inconvenience at that season from the heat than from the cold at a later period. We are aware that this would be a busy season of the year for the farmer, and all the laboring classes of the community, and it is for the people to say whether the convenience of the members or the interests of the State are most to be regarded in fixing upon the time. We think that supposing such an alteration to be made there would be no difficulty in procuring the services of the same men who now consent to serve the people.—At any rate we should be willing to risk the experiment of a summer session.

REASONS OF PRESIDENT JACKSON FOR NOT ACTING DEFINITELY ON THE BILL ENTITLED "AN ACT DESIGNATING AND LIMITING THE FUNDS RECEIVABLE FOR THE REVENUES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The bill from the Senate, entitled "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States," came to my hands yesterday at 2 o'clock, P.M. On perusing it, I found its provisions so complex and uncertain, that I deemed it necessary to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on several important questions, touching its construction and effect, before I could decide on the disposition to be made of it. The Attorney General took up the subject immediately, and his reply was reported to me this day at 5 o'clock P.M. As this officer, after a careful and laborious examination of the bill,—

and distinct expression of his opinion on the points proposed to him, still came to the conclusion that the construction of the bill, should it become a law, would be yet a subject of much perplexity and doubt, (a view of the bill entirely coincident with my own,) and as I cannot think it proper, in a matter of such vital interest, and of such constant application, to approve a bill so liable to diversity of interpretations, and more especially as I have not had time, amid the duties constantly pressing on me, to give the subject that deliberate consideration which its importance demands, I am constrained to retain the bill, without acting definitely thereon; and to the end that my reasons for this step may be fully understood, I shall cause this paper, with the opinion of the Attorney General, and the bill in question, to be deposited in the Department of State.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, March 3d, 1837, 1-4 before 12, P. M.

It is to be regretted that, in the pressure of the multitude of persons who were present at the inauguration, it was impracticable for the Secretary of State, and the diplomatic body, to reach the place assigned for them during the delivery of the inaugural address. After the ceremonies of the morning were concluded, the diplomatic body paid their parting respects to General Jackson, and made their congratulations to the President, in the ladies' drawing room of the President's house. The Senor Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, Minister of Spain, (the oldest minister present,) was the organ by which their sentiments were expressed. These addresses, and the answers of the General and the President, we have obtained, and now publish them for the gratification of our readers.—*Globe.*

ADDRESS TO THE EX PRESIDENT.

General: The diplomatic body, in taking leave of your Excellency, consider it their agreeable duty to express to you their gratitude for the friendly kindness with which they have been always received by you, as well as for your successful endeavors to preserve the harmony existing between this Republic and the Governments they represent in Washington.

May God bestow upon you, General, in the private condition to which you are now going to retire, all the blessings of domestic felicity and perfect health.

Such are the sentiments, and such the sincere wishes, of every one of the members of the diplomatic body, whose interpreter it is my happy lot and my honor to be on the present occasion.

GEN. JACKSON'S REPLY.

Gentlemen: I received with great sensibility this manifestation of personal kindness from the diplomatic body. It is particularly grateful to me to know that my constant desire to observe towards all of you that courtesy, which was due to your representative and personal characters, has been felt and understood. I thank God that my country, during my administration of its affairs, has maintained its peaceful relations with yours, and I feel assured that they will long endure, under the general conviction that reciprocal justice is the duty of nations in their intercourse with each other.

For your prosperity in this world you have my best wishes, and for your happiness in that to which, in the order of nature, I must expect to go before you, you shall have my fervent prayers.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

Mr. President: The diplomatic body accredited to this Republic has the honor of congratulating your Excellency on the flattering proof of confidence and regard given to you by your fellow-citizens. They nourish the pleasing and firm hope that during the time that you will fill the elevated station of first magistrate of the Union, the friendly relations happily subsisting between the United States and the Governments represented in Washington, will not only be preserved, but extended and strengthened by the wisdom of your Excellency's administration.

Mr. President, I esteem it at once a happiness and an honor to be, on this solemn occasion, the recollection of which will never be effaced from my mind, the interpreter of the feelings which animate the diplomatic body towards your Excellency, and to fulfill the agreeable duty of expressing to you, in the name of each of the members who compose it, the sincere wishes they entertain for the increasing prosperity of this Republic, and for your personal glory and happiness.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

Sir: I am deeply affected by the congratulations of the diplomatic body accredited to the United States.

That the friendly relations so happily subsisting between the Governments you represent and the United States may never be interrupted,—should be the wish of all. You do me but justice in supposing that the promotion of this end will constitute a cardinal feature of my official action. In my efforts to accomplish it, I shall be encouraged by the conviction that in no way can I more effectually fulfill the desire, or promote the welfare, of my constituents—the people of the United States.

I take great pleasure in expressing, on this occasion, my earnest wishes for the prosperity of the nations you respectively represent, and for the personal happiness and renown of those who preside over them.

To yourself, sir, and to the other members of the diplomatic body, I desire to offer, with my sincere acknowledgements for the kind feelings employed in your address, the assurance of my personal esteem and cordial good wishes.

The U. S. Senate was to have adjourned on the 10th instant.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, March 7, 1837.

The ex-President, (General Jackson) left this city for his residence in Tennessee, this morning, by way of Baltimore. He took the nine o'clock train, and was accompanied to the cars, by a large concourse of leave-taking friends.—His travelling carriage and horses were with him; and after spending the day and night in Baltimore, as the guest of Chief Justice Taney, he will go by the rail road as far as Ellicott's Mills, where he will take his carriage. He will be accompanied on his journey by Major Donelson, who came on for that purpose. I saw the old gentleman sitting composedly in the car, and now and then shaking hands with, or bowing to, his friends among the bystanders. As the train moved off, a multitude of reflections crowded upon my mind. An individual, who, for eight years, has exerted an almost resistless and undisputed sway over the destinies of this country, and the influence of whose acts, whether for good or evil, will be as abiding as time, upon the character of this government, and the prosperity of this people, was leaving forever the theatre of his public action,—a powerless private citizen, advanced in age, and shattered in constitution, seeking repose for the brief interval of time which separates him from eternity.

The Nominations.—President Jackson, at 12 o'clock on Friday night, nominated *William Smith*, of Alabama, formerly twice Senator from South Carolina, and lately a Van Buren Elector,—and Judge *Catron*, of Tennessee, late Chief Judge of that State, as Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, under the Act just passed, for extending the Circuit Court system to the West and Southwestern States, and creating two additional Justices. Also, Mr. La Branch, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana as Minister to Texas. The nominations were not acted on by the old Senate. As the nominating power is defunct, the nominations fall to the ground.

Codification,—A member of our State Legislature,—Mr. Brooks, of York, we believe—introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives a few weeks since, providing for the revision of the public laws of this State; the resolution was referred to a committee, which subsequently made a report upon the subject,—but of the nature of that report we are uninformed. We take this occasion to say that the individual who shall bring forward such a measure and press it to a successful completion, will deserve the thanks of the community for a most acceptable service. That *"the world is governed too much,"* is a fact which has passed into a truism—and that our statute books are burdened with superfluous acts, almost without number, will not be denied by any one conversant with the amount which is every successive year added to those previously in existence.—There is a tendency among our law-makers to over-do their business, as if the worth of their services was to be estimated by the number of sheets of parchment required by their engrossing clerk, rather than by the actual amount of benefit likely to accrue to society from their labors. Every kind of business should be left as far as practicable, to take care of itself, and to be regulated by the comparative amount of supply and demand, rather than by special checks and bulances, which can be seldom so regulated by the keenest legislative acumen as not to prove a common burthen to the buyer and the seller. The fruits of too much legislation, in the shape of superfluous, contradictory and unmeaning statutes, ought now to be submitted to the ordeal of a commission suitably impressed with the propriety of having the laws by which society is to be governed, made as brief, direct, and easy to be understood, as practicable—so that they may be brought within the reach and comprehension of every individual. Such a measure would materially diminish the vast amount of litigation with which our courts are at present overburthened, and the expense of which is a tax on an ignorance of the law which may, in part, be justly attributed to its diffusive and undefined character.—*Eastern Argus.*

JOSHUA CARPENTER, was this morning put under bonds of $3000 for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court for this county, by Judge Farrar.—*Bangor Whig.*

From the fact that Mr. Carpenter has been connected with the democratic party, and was holding an office under the State Government at the time of the supposed commission of the crime with which he stands charged, we feel peculiarly called on to express our abhorrence of such conduct. If we would command or deserve respect, we must see to it that the offices within the gift of the party are bestowed upon men of probity and character—that those to whom the execution of the laws is entrusted do not set those laws at defiance, and in their daily walk transgress the ordinance of God and man, and outrage the decencies of civilized life.—East. Argus.

WILLIAM J. CONDON. Editor of the Saco Democrat, formerly one of the publishers of this paper, has been appointed Postmaster of Saco.—Age.

MARRIED.

In Montville, Capt. Hiram Knowlton, to Miss Lorana Hunt.

In Union, Mr. Benjamin Brown, Jr. to Miss Deborah Collomore.

DIED.

In Norway, on Thursday last, Miss Sally Crockett, aged 31 years.

In Lisbon, Mrs. Mary, wife of James Andrews, aged 40 years.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the towns of Hiram, Brownfield, Baldwin and Sebago, respectfully represent that the interest of the inhabitants in the aforesaid towns and the public good generally, requires that a County Road should be located, commencing at the red school house near Hiram bridge and thence running to Baldwin line, crossing the Hancock brook at Rankins bridge, (so called) thence by the house of Daniel McKenney to the County road in Sebago, near Robert Sanborns, by Sebago Pond to Portland.

Wherefore your petitioners pray the route may be examined and located, if in your opinion it should prove practicable.

(signed) JOSEPH BROWN, and 84 others.

June 20, 1836.

State of Maine.

CUMBERLAND, ss.

At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Portland, for and within the County of Cumberland, on the third Tuesday of December A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners of said County and the County Commissioners of Oxford County will meet at the house of John Kimball in Hiram, on Wednesday the 3d day of May 1837, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties, and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of notice thereon, to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford and the Town Clerks of said towns of Hiram, Brownfield, Sebago and Baldwin; and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, Portland Advertiser, and Oxford Democrat, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, and also by serving the Attorney for the State, for the County of Cumberland, and the Attorney for the State, for the County of Oxford, with attested copies of said petition, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons may then and there be present and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest,—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest,—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of said County respectfully represent that the County road leading from Canton to Buckfield through Sumner, is hilly and unnecessarily crooked, and particularly that part of the way laying in Sumner. We therefore pray your Honors to view and if practicable locate and establish a new road, commencing at Churchill's corner in Sumner—thence southerly to Brigg's corner, so called—thence to Bonney's corner, so called, and thence to or near John Clark's, all in said Sumner, and that you may discontinue such parts of the now travelled road as will become unnecessary for the public convenience by the establishment of such new road, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN MOULTON, & 41 others.

October, 1836. *3w32

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Zura Robinson in said Sumner, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Sumner, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Sumner, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that DANIEL TRACEY has in and to the farm and buildings where the said Tracey now lives in Berlin in said county of Oxford, if said Execution is not otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February 10, 1837. 3w32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at two of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity of redemption which JOHN HOAR has in and to a certain farm with the buildings standing thereon situated in Number Two, Second Range in said county of Oxford, and the same on which said Hoar now lives, the same having been under mortgage to Farner and Sangers,—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February, 13, 1837. 3w32

One Cent Reward!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting RUFUS MORE on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the time he left my house. Any person who will return said runaway shall be entitled to the above reward. BENJAMIN BORDMAN.

Byron, March 13, 1837. *3w32

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The YOUNG MOTHER, by Dr. Alcott.
The FARMER'S RECEIPT BOOK AND POCKET FARRIER.
Green's Small Grammar.
Alonzo & Malissa.
The RICH POOR MAN and the POOR RICH MAN.
PATH TO PEACE.
Also, Ware's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 20, 1837. tf32

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of HENRY WHITE, late of Mexico in said county, Esquire, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months from this date have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield in said county, on the last Saturdays in June, July, and August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of said days.

Dated this seventh day of March A. D. 1837.

CHARLES T. CHASE, }
ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE has removed from North Paris to Paris Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Brick School House.

Paris, Jan. 2d, 1837. *31

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Asa Barrell administrator of the estate of Wm. Chamberlain late of Rumford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of six hundred eighty four dollars sixty five cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31* Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of John Jameson Administrator of the estate of Richard Heath, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and seventy eight dollars and forty three cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the second Tuesday of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

On the petition of Benjamin Ellis late of Hartford in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of six hundred, seventy five dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the second Tuesday of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

NOAH HALL Administrator on the estate of John Buck, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

WINSLOW HALL, Administrator on the estate of Enoch Hall, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Winslow Hall give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty seventh day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

PEREZ T. RECORD, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Smith, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Perez T. Record give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

JEDEDIAH GROVER, Jr., Administrator on the estate of Joseph Lary, Jr., late of Gilead in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Jedediah Grover, Jr. give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the eleventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SIMEON BUCKNELL, Administrator of the estate of Simeon Bucknell, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private accounts against the same,

Ordered,

That the said Simeon Bucknell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of

ISAAC WARDWELL,

late of Albany in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MARY WARDWELL,
LUTHER BISBEE.

Albany, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

AMOS TOWN,

late of Norway in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DANIEL TOWN.

Norway, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

AZOR BARRELL, Administrator on the estate of Issachar Leavett late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Azor Barrell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

PELEG WADSWORTH Administrator, with the will annexed on the estate of Peleg Wadsworth late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his sixth account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Peleg Wadsworth give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first day of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

WILLIAM HOBBS, Administrator on the estate of Nathan Foster late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said William Hobbs give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

JACOB TEWKSBURY, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Cushman late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Jacob Tewksbury give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the eleventh day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN FOSTER, Jr.

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. FOSTER.

Norway, March 7, 1837. *3w25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

AMASA CLARK,

late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to NORMAN CLARK.

Bethel, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last will and testament of

EARL P. STURTEVANT,

late of Sumner in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HANNAH STURTEVANT.

Sumner, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NAHUM B. MORSE,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. MORSE.

Rumford, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last will and testament of

JOHN BUTTERFIELD,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to CATHERINE BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, March 7, 1837. 3w31

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

SETH MORSE, 2d.

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to PHILINDA MORSE.

Paris, March 7, 1837. 3w31*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

MOSES DUDLEY,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOEL R. THAYER.

Paris, March 7, 1837. 3w31

NOTICE.—Found in the Road between the dwelling house of Isaiah Whittemore and Paris-Hill, on the 15th of February last, A MAP OF THE U. STATES, supposed to have been dropped from the sleigh of some Peddler. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES PERRY.

Paris, March 6, 1837. *3 30

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Elias M. Carter in Bethel in said county, on Saturday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Nathan Hall and Alvah Estes, both of said Bethel, yeomen, have to redeem the lot of land numbered ten in the fourth range of lots in said Bethel. The same having been mortgaged by the said Hall to Timothy Carter, James F. Carter, and Elias M. Carter, for the security of the payment of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, as will appear by his mortgaged deed as aforesaid, dated Nov. 8, 1834, and as recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 43, Page 175 Terms of sale made know at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff.

Bethel, Feb. 21, 1837. 3w31

Reply of the President to the Committee appointed to present to him, in behalf of his friends in New York, the elegant Carriage built of timber from "Old Ironsides."

WASHINGTON. Feb. 22, 1837.

Gentlemen: Your address, just delivered, in behalf of a number of my democratic republican fellow citizens of the city of New York, presenting to me the phaeton made of the timber which formed part of the U. S. frigate Constitution, has been received with feelings of the deepest sense of gratitude: and let me assure you that all the associations which attach to this mark of affectionate regard, conspire to render it peculiarly acceptable. Coming, as it does, from the republicans of the great emporium of our rising nation—a city which has so often welcomed, honored, and contributed to support me, as one whom it was pleased to consider among the country's defenders—bearing with it, in the live oak of "Old Ironsides," of which it is composed, recollections of the glorious battles, and the storms which that gallant vessel rode out in triumph while carrying abroad over the deep, the constellation of Republican stars which she never struck to an enemy—and bringing to mind the heroic men now no more, who have shed their blood on her decks in the cause of their country, and consecrated in immortal annals the fame of our infant Republic—I should be wanting to the high tone you ascribe to my character if I were not proud of the noble trophy—I appreciate fully the value of the gift in the motives of the givers, and rejoice in the thought that, if the broken ribs of the renowned vessel which once bore our gallant tars to victory, are now destined to bear the wreck of an old soldier to his repose, it has been my good fortune to give new and stout timbers to the ship, as the *renovated* Constitution,* which I hope may conduct, under her name and fortunate destiny, other naval heroes to future triumphs.

From the great skill of the builder, and high cost at which the beautiful present you have made me, has been wrought, it must be the finest specimen of this species of manufacture which our country has furnished. As such I shall take care that it shall be preserved, to gratify the curiosity of those who may come after us, and who may look at it as a sample of the fashion of the times; or, with higher feelings, consider it as a memento of the great triumph, to grace which shall be the first use in which it will be employed, or as a relic of the naval victories, through which those once borne by it gave renown to the flag of our country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Daniel Jackson, Gideon Lee, P. M. Wetmore, W. Horace Brown, Frederick A. Gay, and others, committee of a number of the democratic republican citizens of the city of New York,

*"The allusion, in the President's reply, to *"the renovated Constitution,"* will be understood by all who remember that it was in contemplation to break up the frigate Constitution, when it was ascertained she was not *sea-worthy*—that the President determined otherwise, and that under his orders, she has been admirably rebuilt.

A SKETCH.

And many a moving accident by flood and field!

The Globe contains a very vivid sketch, from the hand of a correspondent, of an old seaman, by the name of *Reuben James*. It is almost too romantic to be true—but if its statements be supported by evidence, we hope the present Congress will not adjourn, without slipping into some appropriation bill some addition to his present pension of $100. The Sketch states, that R. James was born in Delaware, in 1777—and entered the Naval service of the U. S. in '97 or 98. He was on board the Constellation, Com. Truxtom, when he took the Le Insurgent, in '99; and beat the La Vengeance in 1800. He next shipped on board the President, Com. Dale, in 1801, and re-shipped on board the Chesapeake, in the Mediteranean service.—He volunteered on board the schr. Enterprise, Lieut. now Com. Hull, which gave chase to a Tripolitan sloop of war, that blew up. In 1803, he was one of the 60 men selected by Lieut. Decatur, to destroy the frigate Philadelphia—a feat which Lord Nelson pronounced "the most bold and daring act of the age."—He was on board the gun-boat commanded by Decatur, on the 3d of August, 1804, in the attack upon the battery and vessels of Tripoli, and is stated to be the seaman who saved Decatur's life; for, "this generous minded tar, then dangerously wounded and deprived of the use of both his hands, rushed between him and the sabre, the stroke of which he received on his head, whereby he was severely wounded." He was subsequently in several other cruizes, and engaged in other actions. On board the United States, Capt. Decatur, when he captured the frigate Macedonian—on board the President, when the same Commodore whipped the Endymion.—He was also in the Guerriere, Com. Decatur, when he captured the Algerine frigate with her Admiral—in the Independence of 74, with Com Brainbridge, and afterwards in the Guerriere, Com. McDonough—with Com. Porter, when he cruized against the pirates in the West Indies—with Thompson, in the Pacific Ocean—and re-shipped on board the Brandywine, in which he sailed for the South Seas, and returned to the Norfolk hospital in 1835. He is now 60 years of age, and has served 33 active years in the American Navy.—In October last, he went on to Washington, where his right leg,—which had been shattered by a musket-ball, was cut off in the Naval hospital, to which he had been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy.—The operation had nigh cost him his life—and this characteristic anecdote is told of him:

"When the spasms were most severe, and deglutition and articulation both very difficult, he abandoned all hopes of a recovery, and begged of his surgeon, Dr. J. M. Foltz, of U. S. Navy, 'to ease him off handsomely,' exhibiting a degree of resignation and fortitude seldom to be met with. He however, soon commenced improving, when it was necessary to use stimulants; he was asked which he would prefer, brown stout or brandy tody. His reply was, with the true spirit of an 'old salt,' 'Suppose, Doctor, you give us both.' The maximum pension that can be allowed him by the Navy Department has been granted, about 100 dollars per annum, which is not sufficient to board and clothe him; 'and now that he has grown too old to fight, he is left either to beg or starve, whichever may best suit his convenience,' unless Congress should grant him a pension, which would make him comfortable for the short time which will be yet allowed him to live."

For one, we do not hesitate to say, that if these statements be correct, Reuben James has our best wishes, and would have our vote, for an increase of his Pension. May his friendly biographer be rewarded for the picturesque sketch he has given us of the weather-beaten tar, by having his proposition seconded, and carried through before the close of the present Administration.—[Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.]

A Man of Business.—Benjamin Rathbun, the Buffalo defaulter and forger, publishes an address to the public, occupying five and a half columns in one of the large papers of that city, relative to his business and its unfortunate termination. Amongst other matters he gives a statement of his agents, overseers, foremen, &c. from which it appears he had employed in various operations 11 general agents; 9 superintendants: 46 foremen; 2 architects; 1 measurer of lumber; 1 teller; 2 book-keepers, 1 paymaster of Mechanics; 5 head clerks, and about 40 under clerks. Under these superintendants, &c, he had in his employ about 2000 operatives; and he states his daily disbursements to have been not less than $10,000. There is scarcely a branch of business of any kind, in which he was not largely engaged; he kept four of the largest stores in the western country—two dry goods, one of carpets, and one of groceries, provisions, hard ware, &c. in each of which he had from 6 to 9 clerks.—*Trans.*

☞The following is the conclusion of a letter from General Jessup to the War Department at Washington. Comment by us is unnecessary.

"As an act of justice to all my predecessors in command, I consider it my duty to say that the difficulties attending military operations in this country, can be properly appreciated only by those acquainted with them. I have had advantages which neither of them possessed, in better preparation: and more abundant supplies: and I found it impossible to operate with any prospect of success, until I had established a line of depots across the country.

"This is a service which no man would seek with any other view than the mere performance of his duty: distinction or increase of reputition is out of the question: and the difficulties are such, that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and the best established reputation be lost without a fault.

"If I have at any time said aught in disparagement of the operation of others in Florida, either verbally or in writing, officially or unofficially, knowing the country as I know it, I consider myself bound as a man of honor solemnly to retract it."

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvy, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

☞ Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him. 9.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb, 20, 1837. tf

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make the MONEY LARGER, and much oblige,

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quinsy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the people use them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. W. E. GOODNOW. eopt29

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of March next at 2 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Hiram Hubbard in Paris in said County, One undivided Fourth part of said dwelling house together with one undivided fourth part of all the out buildings and land connected therewith, being all the right that Mary R Hubbard, a minor heir of Maj. Russell Hubbard late of said Paris, deceased, has in and to the above described premises. Sold for the benefit of said minor. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ALANSON MELLEN, } Guardian of said minor.

Paris, Feb. 25, 1837.

Also, at the same time and place will be offered either at public or private sale, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from James Longley, one other undivided fourth part of the above described premises, being all the right that Columbia Longly, wife of said James Longley, has in and to said premises.

A. MELLEN, } Attorney to said James Longley.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, situated in Peru, on the river road, near the centre of the town, containing one lot of very excellent upland and intervale land, well watered, well fenced, and under good cultivation Has an abundant supply of wood and quite a quantity of good timber. A good House, woodshed and barn all in good repair. School house within twenty-five rods of the house. Said Farm will be sold at a fair price, and on reasonable credit.

JOSEPH W. SMITH.

Peru, Feb. 16, 1837. 3 29

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.:—February 25, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the first day of April next at one o'clock P. M., at Jonathan Virgin's Tavern in Andover in said county, all the right in equity of redemption which JACOB YORK has to a certain lot of land situated in Township Number Five, First Range, being lot No. 12 in the First Range of lots, and the same farm he now lives on.

30 HEKEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr Dept. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—February 16th, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the eighteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Store of William H Brettun, Jr in Livermore in said county, all the right, title and interest in equity of redemption which OBEDEDOM BROWN now has in and to lot numbered ninety-nine situated in said town of Livermore on the west side of the Androscoggin river, and which he had in and to the same on the first day of September A. D. 1836, when the same was attached upon the original writ—being the same lot of land on which he then lived and under Mortgage to Josiah Walcott for the sum of $150,00 and interest since January 23d, 1836.

LEE STRICKLAND, Dept. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of March next, at two of the clock P. M., at the Store of Alfred Andrews & Co. in Paris, all the right in equity of redemption which WILLIAM DURELL of Charlestown and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has to a certain Farm, or parcel of Land with the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Paris and County of Oxford, being the same which David Durell now lives on and occupies as a Farm, the same having been attached on the original Writ in this Suit.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Dept. Sh'ff.

February 22, 1837. 3 29

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Albany.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident Proprietors of land in Albany, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the years 1834 and 1835, as follows, viz:

For 1834 Baxter Lyon part of lot No, 2, in the 11th Range 50 acres, delinquent highway tax, 75 cents.

For 1835.

Names of persons, owners or agents.	No. Acres.	No. Range	Value.	County and Town Tax.	State House tax.	School tax.	Dollar Highway tax.
Abner Holt,	10	9	75	36c			
Moses Seavy,	3	9	100	48		36	
Are Fuller, west half	12	1	50	24		22	
O G. Delrimple,	3	11	160	77			30

Unless said tax is previously settled, I shall proceed according to law to sell said land or so much of it as will pay said taxes and all intervening charges at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of John Hunt, Innholder in Albany, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M

Dated at Albany this eleventh day of February in the year 1837.

GALEN HUTCHINSON, Collector for the years 1834 and 1835.

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to David Pierce, or the firm of David Pierce & Co are informed that unless payment is made on or before the eleventh day of March next, (to the subscriber, who is duly authorized by Letters of Attorney, to collect their debts and make settlement,) all unsettled accounts and all Notes which may then be payable, will be put in immediate suit without discrimination or further notice.

THOMAS R. CARMAN.

Oxford, Feb. 10, 1837. 29

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Common Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837. tf

NOTICE.—This certifies that I have given my son Ephraim P. Smith, a minor, his time. He is at liberty to trade and act for himself. Hereafter I shall claim none of his earning, and pay no debts of his contracting. JOHN SMITH.

Attest—John G. Barnard.

Mexico, February 15th, 1837. 3 29

To the Hon Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, which is to be holden at Paris on the fourth Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of said County of Oxford, would respectfully represent, that a public road or highway is much needed, to commence near Moses Fife's, in the town of Stow in said county of Oxford, near New Hampshire line (or on New Hampshire line) from thence easterly by or near Gen. Solomon Stearns' in Lovell in said county of Oxford, & then easterly by or near Moses Hutchins' Jr. & Enos Heald's Stores in Lovell in said county of Oxford, and thence easterly till it strikes the county road in Sweden near Benjamin Nevers' Store that leads to the Head waters of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, in the town of Bridgton in the county of Cumberland.—Your petitioners defer entering into a minute detail of the important advantages, that would result to the public, from the opening said road, as they will be better understood by you, after you have viewed said route, which has been explored and designated by the inhabitants of the towns of Stow, Stoneham and Lovell, but would state that the road would open a very convenient and easy communication with a large tract of timber land, situated in Chatham, Stow, Stoneham and Lovell, much facilitating the transportation of said timber after it is manufactured, to the waters of the canal, also making a free and easy communication, for the transportation of merchandize from said canal waters to an already large and increasing population.

Your petitioners would therefore request that the Commissioners of said County, in court, would appoint a time to meet, explore and lay out said road. WM. LEBARON,

April 24, 1836. & 37 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Moses Hutchins' Jr. in Lovell, aforesaid, on Wednesday the tenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Stow, Sweden and Lovell, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Stow, Sweden and Lovell, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D 1835.

THE Town of Mexico, in said County, by their Selectmen duly authorized, beg leave respectfully to represent, that there is and long has been a controversy or dispute between said Town and the adjoining Town of Rumford in said County, as to the jurisdictional limits of the same, and pray that the same may be run, marked, and established by Commissioners to be appointed by the Hon. Court aforesaid. Your Petitioners pray, that after due notice, Commissioners may be appointed to ascertain and determine the line in dispute and to describe the same by courses and distances; to make, set, and mention in their return suitable marks and monuments for the permanent establishment of said line, and also to make duplicate returns in the premises, that the same being accepted and recorded by the Hon. Court aforesaid, may ever after be deemed and taken as the true dividing line between said Towns.

JOHN G. BARNARD, } Selectmen
PETER TRASK, } of Mexico.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD ss:

At the Supreme Judicial Court held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 21 Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a Newspaper printed at Paris in said county, the last of said publications and the other notices to be, at least, thirty days before the next Term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1837, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true Copy of Petition and Order thereon.

3w31 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution, and to be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Ebenezer Drake in Paris, on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right which Leonard B Berry and William Berry 2d, have in equity to redeem the land mortgaged by them to John Deering by deed dated the 6th March 1834, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 42, page 66—to secure the payment of $84 32 in one year with interest annually—supposed to contain sixty acres, more or less—reference may be had to said deed for a more particular description.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sheriff.

Paris, March 9, 1837. 3w31

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the tenth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Moore's Shingle Machine in Carthage in said county, all the right in equity that William Jones and Rodney Moore have of redeeming said Machine, Land, Building, and Privilege. Also a lot of lumber land, being Number Two, Range Twelve. All of said Real Estate situated in said town of Carthage and the same attached on the original writ.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Carthage, Feb 10, 1837 331

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Samuel Morrill, Esq. in Dixfield in said county, all the right in equity that Alfred Brackett has in and to a parcel of Real Estate situated in Dixfield in said county, and the same on which said Brackett now lives and improves. A more particular description will be given of the premises on the day of sale.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.

Dixfield, Feb. 10, 1837. 3w31

To be sold on the Premises,

ALL the right which Achsa Hayford, minor, has in a Farm, Deeded by Wm. Hayford to Lewis A. Hayford, her Father, deceased, lying in Hartford, on which the said Wm. Hayford now lives, at Public Auction on Saturday the 29th of April, 1837, at ten o'clock A. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale.

HANNAH W. HAYFORD, Guardian

Hartford, March 6th, 1837. 3w31

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, all the right, title and interest which Luther Pike of Jay in said county, Spendthrift, has in and to the farm on which he formerly lived in said Jay, together with the buildings thereon. Said farm contains about fifty acres of land. The sale will take place on Monday the third day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Wm. Haskell's Tavern, at Livermore Falls in Livermore. For terms of sale and other particulars enquire of the subscriber. ELISHA KEYES,

Jay, March 7, 1837. 3w31 Guardian.